

Native Peoples of North America is a groundbreaking new text for undergraduate introductory courses in Native American Studies. As such, she writes this accessible text from an anthropological perspective, carefully presenting basic concepts of cultural anthropology such as ethnography, kinship, fieldwork, demography, society, modes of subsistence, type of political organization, and assimilation, while using Native North American examples to illustrate and explain each point. This book could, therefore, be successfully used to teach Introduction to Cultural Anthropology at tribal colleges, as it is equivalent to writing a book about the histories and cultures of the peoples of Europe, though there are some differences. Applied anthropology includes the application of ideas from cultural anthropology within medicine, in disaster relief, for community development, and in a host of other areas where a knowledge of culture and society is relevant. In a wider sense, applied anthropology can include aspects of biological and linguistic anthropology, or even archaeology. For example, biological anthropology may help to uncover the identity of murder victims. In social or cultural anthropology, a distinction is often made between ‘ethnography’ and ‘theory’. Ethnography is literally the practice of writing about peoples. Often it is taken to mean our way of making sense of other peoples’ modes of thought, since anthropologists usually study cultures other than their own.
A recent gala at the American Museum of Natural History (November 14, 2008) featuring the restored Curtis film was the opening event in the Museum’s current celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Franz Boas, called “Revisiting Franz Boas and the Northwest Coast,” noting how Boas’ extensive work with the Kwakwaka’wakw people of British Columbia, recording their language and culture with pioneering techniques, proved to be foundational for the formation of anthropological method. In Canada a key policy was the criminalizing of potlatch ceremonialism in 1884, a ban Cultural anthropology is a branch of anthropology focused on the study of cultural variation among humans. It is in contrast to social anthropology, which perceives cultural variation as a subset of the anthropological constant. Cultural anthropology has a rich methodology, including participant observation (often called fieldwork because it requires the anthropologist spending an extended period of time at the research location), interviews, and surveys. Native Peoples and Cultures of Canada: An Anthropological Overview. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, - , and D. St Claire. 2005. “Ts’ishaa: Archaeology and ethnography of a Nuu-chal-nulth original site in Barkley Sound. 2012. “A capital assets framework for appraising and building capacity for tourism development in Aboriginal protected area gateway communities,” Tourism Management 33(4), 752-66. An exploration of Hul’qumi’um Coast Salish peoples’ attitudes towards the establishment of no-take zones within marine protected areas in the Salish Sea, Canada. Article. Full-text available.